APPENDIX D

Revised Communications Problem Screening and Investigation Tools

One of the final activities of this study was to develop a set of tools that IOs could use to investigate casualties resulting from communications problems. The objective of this activity was to develop two tools. The first tool was to be a streamlined, one-page form that IOs could use to determine whether a given casualty appears to have a communications cause. The second tool was to be a more extensive form, or set of forms, that would aid IOs in collecting information that could be used to specify causal links explaining "why" the casualty occurred. This appendix presents the proposed tools resulting from efforts to meet this objective.

After completing the data analyses and interpreting the study findings, we considered the most appropriate content and format for this set of tools. Three principles guided our development efforts, as summarized below.

- 1. The results clearly indicated that the set of five screening questions used in the study were effective in identifying casualties resulting from a communications problem 76 percent of all casualties identified as requiring effective communications subsequently were determined to have resulted from a communications problem. Therefore, these five questions could provide the basis for the initial screening of cases.
- 2. The five communications sub-topic forms used in the study (vessel-vessel, bridge-pilot, vessel-shore authority, crew-crew, and vessel-shore worker) each had one unique section that requested consideration of specific communications causes. This section was useful in focusing investigators' attention on specific communications issues. It was determined that these sections should be incorporated into the screening procedure.
- 3. Most of the content of the five communications sub-topic forms was redundant across forms. A single page specified communications processes, problems, and contributing factors for investigators to consider and report during their investigation. This structure proved to be highly useful in identifying the particular problems and contributing factors of communications problems within and across the five communications sub-topics. Therefore, it was determined that this content and format should be largely retained in the final set of tools.

In developing our proposed investigation tools, we found that a one-page screening form and a one-page "in-depth" form that were basically self-contained met our objectives. Because each of these forms is one page, we thought it would be convenient if the two forms were printed front-to-back on the same sheet of paper.

After completing the forms, we determined that it would be best to introduce investigators to the general model that was used as the basis for the procedures, to provide some empirical support for the use of the procedures, and to give an easy-to-follow summary of the investigation steps. Therefore, we prepared a set of instructions intended to accompany the forms.

The completed forms were sent to selected MSOs for their review and comment. The forms were judged to be clear and easy to follow. However, our initial set of instructions was judged to be "too long and wordy." In accordance with MSO input, we decreased the length and verbosity of our instructions.

Following are the proposed instructions and forms.

Instructions for Investigating Communications Problems in Marine Casualties

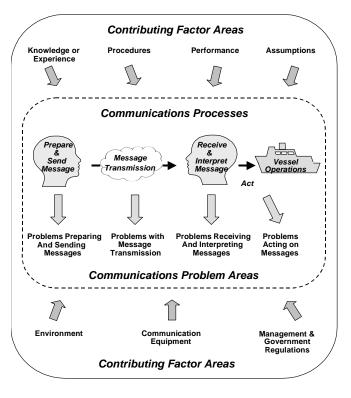
These instructions provide an aid in using the *Communications Problems Screening and Investigation Procedures* to investigate communications problems in vessel and personnel injury casualties.

Background

These procedures were developed as part of a Coast Guard study of how best to investigate and report on communications problems. As part of that study, a general model of communications problems was developed, shown in the adjacent figure. This model divides communications into four *Communications Processes* (prepare and send message, message transmission, receive and interpret message, and act on message) and four corresponding *Communications Problem Areas*. The model further identifies seven *Contributing Factor Areas* that can cause or contribute to communications problems.

Basis

Investigation procedures based on this model were developed and then applied by Investigating Officers as part of the study. During the study, investigators screened casualties to identify those that required effective communications to support safe operations. Of those casualties identified as requiring effective communications, 76 percent were subsequently found to have a communications problem that contributed to the casualty. Following their initial screening of cases, investigators conducted in-depth investigations and



analyses of selected casualties to identify specific communications problems and contributing factors. Investigating Officers were able to use the procedures to reliably identify communications problem areas and specific factors contributing to the casualties. Overall, the study found that 18 percent of critical vessel casualties and 28 percent of critical personnel injuries had a communications problem that contributed to the casualty.

Instructions

The present procedures have been developed on the basis of the research study outlined above. Step 1 is conducted to identify if there was a potential for a communications problem to have contributed to the casualty. This step identifies casualties where there is a 76 percent probability that ineffective, inappropriate, or a lack of communications contributed to the casualty, according to the results of the research study.

Step 1: Review the five conditions, check any that apply, and identify the type(s) of communications that should be further analyzed (vessel-vessel, bridge-pilot, vessel-shore authority, crew-crew, and vessel-shore worker).

The remaining steps call for a further investigation of the specific communications causes that contributed to the casualty. Complete Step 2 to identify the specific communications causes, if any. Complete Step 3 to document your conclusions regarding the type of communications that contributed to the casualty.

- **Step 2:** For each communication type identified in Step 1, consider the actions in which ineffective, inappropriate, or a lack of needed communications could have contributed to the casualty.
- **Step 3:** Check the types of communications that likely contributed to this casualty and complete Step 4 for each type checked.

Use Step 4 as an aid in investigating and reporting any communication types identified in Step 3.

Step 4: For this step, it will typically be necessary to contact individuals involved in the casualty to determine the events leading up to the casualty, specific communications problems that occurred, and the factors that contributed to these problems. When the investigation and Step 4 have been completed, the results of your investigation and analysis can be incorporated into your MCDD, MCNS, and MCHF.

Communications Problem Screening and Investigation Procedures

Please refer to the **Instructions for Investigating Communications Problems in Marine Casualties** for a summary of the background and basis for these procedures, as well as general instructions for their use.

Step 1: Was there a potential for a communications problem contributing to the casualty?

Review the following casualty conditions, check \square all that apply, and note the corresponding communication type(s) for further review in Step 2. If no conditions apply, communications were likely not required in the situation.

Casualty Condition		Communication Type	
	Two or more vessels were involved in this casualty.	Vessel-Vessel	
	There was a pilot (other than a member of the vessel's crew) responsible for navigation of the ship.	Bridge-Pilot	
	The vessel was navigating in an area under the supervision of a VTS operator, a bridge tender, a lockmaster, or a light operator.	Vessel-Shore Authority	
	Two or more crewmembers who were directly involved in this casualty were working together, or this casualty could have been prevented if someone had shared additional information with another crewmember.	Crew-Crew	
	The casualty occurred during coordination of activities between the vessel and shore-based personnel (e.g., dock worker, crane operator, or vessel agent).	Vessel-Shore Workers	

Step 2: What specific communications actions contributed to the casualty?

Check \square all actions in which ineffective, inappropriate, or a lack of needed communications may have contributed to the casualty. Note any other causes not listed. If any potential causes are identified, continue with Steps 3 and 4.

io in	o the cusually. Note any other causes not tisted. If any potential causes are then fleed, continue with steps 5 and 4.					
Ves	Vessel-Vessel Communication Problems					
	Vessel communication using a VHF radio system		Vessel communication using visual signals			
	Vessel communication using sound signals		Vessel communication using some other means			
	Other:					
Bri	dge-Pilot Communication Problems					
	Pilot request for vessel and situation information		Pilot brief to bridge crew on operating conditions			
	Bridge crew warned pilot of equipment malfunction		Pilot update to bridge crew on change in plans			
	Pilot brief to bridge crew on navigation plan		Crew update to pilot of change in situation			
	Other:					
Ves	Vessel-Shore Authority Communication Problems					
	Vessel call to shore authority		Vessel statement of intentions to shore authority			
	Shore authority advisory to vessel of situation		Shore authority acknowledgement of vsl intentions			
	Other:					
Crew-Crew Communication Problems						
	Use of direct and verbal conversation		Use of communications devices			
	Use of hand signals		Use of written communications			
	Other:					
Ves	Vessel-Shore Worker Communication Problems					
	Use of direct and verbal conversation		Use of communications devices			
	Use of hand signals		Use of written communications			
	Other:					
No Potential Communication Problems Identified						
	Further investigation failed to support communications as a causal factor					

Step 3: Which of the following types of communication contributed to this casualty?

Based on the response to Step 2, check \square the types of communication, if any, that likely contributed to this casualty and complete Step 4 for each type checked.

Vessel-Vessel Communications	Crew-Crew Communications
Bridge-Pilot Communications	Vessel-Shore Worker Communications
Vessel-Shore Authority Communications	N/Ano communication problems identified

(Continue on reverse)

D-4

Step 4: What specific communications problems and factors contributed to this casualty?

For each type of communication checked in Step 3, check \square all communications problems that contributed to the casualty. For each problem identified below, list at least one contributing factor from the list below by indicating its corresponding identification number (#1-41). For example, \square Did not request information...3, 15, 28.

Communications Process	Communications Problem	Contributing Factor (see 1 – 41 below)		
Prepare & Send Message	epare & Send Message			
(includes spoken and	☐ Communicated ambiguous, in-			
written communications, hand and sound signals)	☐ Did not question others' action			
riana ana souna signais)	☐ Did not request information			
	Did not send information in a t	imely manner		
	☐ Sent different information than	n intended		
Message Transmission	Message was not transmitted			
	☐ Message was interrupted			
	☐ Message was incomprehensib			
Receive & Interpret	☐ Did not monitor communicatio			
Message	☐ Did not listen to complete mes			
	☐ Did not acknowledge informat			
	_			
	· ·			
Act on Message				
7 tot on moodage				
Others:	The state of the s	as not in accordance with agreement		
Knowledge or Experience		Assumptions		
	g techniques (hand, light, flag)	22. Assumed that there was no need to	communicate	
' '	I marine technical vocabulary	23. Assumed lack of response as implicit (silent) confirmation		
	f company procedures or policies	24. Assumed incorrectly that other party knew the information		
	f correct communications protocol	25. Assumed that individual in charge recognized the problem		
5. Inadequate knowledge of		26. Confusion regarding who was communicating		
6. Limited English skills or k	• ,	27. Confusion regarding who was in charge of situation		
7. Language difficulty (e.g.,	enunciation, strong accent)	28. Incorrect interpretation of the situation		
8. Lack of common language	je	29. Other:		
9. Other:		<u>Environment</u>		
<u>Procedures</u>		30. Excessive ambient noise		
10. Did not carry communica	tions equipment on person	31. Excessive electronic or atmospheric disruption of signal		
· ·	nunications equipment correctly	32. Excessive traffic (i.e., too many user assigned communications channel	s, too lengthy) on the	
	unications channel or frequency	33. Other:		
13. Selected incorrect comm		Communications Equipment		
14. Other:		34. Communications equipment malfunction		
Performance	hu athar taala (a.a. hiah	35. Communications equipment not available		
15. Distracted or interrupted workload)	by other tasks (e.g., nigh	36. Communications equipment turned off		
16. Forgot information or inte	ended actions	37. Other:		
17. Tired or sleepy		Management and Government Regulations		
18. Individual not at work sta	tion	38. No regulatory requirement to communicate		
19. Not willing to challenge a	uthority	39. Not part of individual's job description or responsibilities		
20. Not willing to communica	te	40. Inadequate Standard Operating Procedures		
21. Other:		41. Other:		

[This page intentionally left blank.]